SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1861.

The Glorious News from the Fleet. Our telegraphic dispatches in another column will be read with the greatest interest. They are comparatively meagre but are to the point and confirm the intelligence which has reache as piece-meal for a few days past, that our great Expedition has been entirely successful, an not only taken up a permanent lodgment or shore despite opposing batteries, but that it has spread terror and consternation through the rebel forces, who are overwhelmed with dread at its expected immediate advance on Charles

When considered that these advices are wrung from enemies reluctant to admit the smallest advantage to us, and ever ready to cover their defeats with the most consummate lying, we may reasonably picture such a bulletin of success awaiting us from our own forces, as shall give good cheer to every patriot in the land. It is said that McClellan has but waited the beavy blows of this and similar expeditions and the falling of the autumnal leaves, to carry further consternation among the rebels by an overwhelming advance upon the South. W. trust that he will do so with discretion, bravers and skill, and the results cannot be doubtful,-It is to be trusted that the tide has turned, and that the South will at length wake up to the fact that the North is thoroughly aroused, in her might, and that a giant is indeed upon them

It must have been an inspiring sight to se the Stars and Stripes unfurled above the Cour House of Beaufort! On the 9th of Navambar 1860, that flag was torn down from its honores place on the City Hall of Charleston and the emblem of Treason run up amid the wild shouts of the populace. Twelve months of chequere fortune have passed and the ensign of our na tionality once more flutters in the breeze over the cradle of the great Conspiracy. The revenge of Time are often slow but alway sure.

Our Forces at the Mouth of the Misslesippi

On our first page will be found an exceller map of the vicinage of New Orleans, and of th different mouths of the Mississippi, where our strongest Gulf fleet is now concentrated, and where our forces have made a permanent lodgment. Chandeleur I-lands, on the principa one of which the Federal forces are not entrenched, will be observed quite at the mouth of the river. Nearly at the head of S. W. Pass, which will be noted as the principal western enme to the Mississippi, occurred Hollin'

trans and a victory," in which the noted bombastic in the bombastic is the showler months of preparateam ram Manassas, as the of our vessels, tion, ran her iron provinto one is battering and then ran home to get it fixed, the state is and then ran home to get it fixed, the state is a state in the state in the state is a state in the state in the state is a state in the state in the state in the state is a state in the state in part of the affair having been upon the wa side. Stirring events will shortly take place : New Orleans, and our readers will do well t familiarize themselves with the vicinity, b seference to the sketch given.

A Lesson in Politics.

The election of WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, Canal Commissioner, was brought about by the nomination of General Bauce, at the Republic can State Convention, and the persistency of h friends in running him in opposition to the reg ular nominee of the People's Convention. Th General has defeated one of the People's nomi nees, but has not elected himself. We have be fore referred to the effect of his nomination, causing a great reduction in the majority b which the People's ticket generally is elected In localities like Albany, Troy and Buffalo, i has enabled the Democrats to have a clear track and elect all their candidates; and in the State it has given new life and activity to the Demo cratic party.

B-fore any active organization of the Democracy could be effected, its candidates were forced to repudiate the secession platf their Regency leaders, and to take their stand with the people, on the side of the Constitution and the Union. In this city, both Democratic organizations are emphatically committed in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. The Desupporting the Government, and, to all appear ance, New York presents a united front for the right. What we had hoped to accomplish a this time was the union of the people upon on ticket, not as partizans but as patriots. Fail-

ing in that, by means of the nomination of Gen Butter, we can but rejoice that all parties were brought so nearly to unite on the platforms,

The Naval Expedition

The Washington correspondent of the Phila delphia Inquirer wrote vesterday as follows :-It is rumored that the War Department has received a dispatch, stating that a report had come to Manassas from Richmond, that eight thousand federal troops were marching on Thursday last from Beaufort, South Carolina, to Coocawatchie is the capital of Beaufort district, and is situated upon the line of the Charleston and Savannah railread, sixty-one miles from Savannah. The occupation of this place by our treeps is of immense importance, as it will give them possession of an important line of railway, thus affording General Sherman facilities for an advance upon Charleston and Savannah by land, while Commodore Dupont occupies the attention of the rebel batteries with the armed vessels of the fleet.

Any approach to Beaufort must have been by gunboats. The gunboats can get within five It is rumored that the War Department ha

gunboats. The gunboats can get within five miles of the railroad, where are several high and long bridges that are to be destroyed the first thing. Troops cannot march from Beau-fort, but can go up on the south side of Broad

THE late arrest of M. F. MAURY and brother secessionists, has been rather extensively attri buted to a dispatch originating with Superin tendent KENNEDY, of this city. This is incorrect. United States Marshal Bill, of Cleve land, Ohio, initiated the arrest of these parties on his own responsibility, and displayed much tact and ability in developing the proofs of their

It appears that the M. F. MACRY arrested is not Lieut. MAURY, of scientific repute, but a the real Lieut, MAURY. There are four of th same exact name, all of them first rate seces sionists, and ready to do anything for their country's injury --- decidedly too much of a "good" thing.

Under this heading we have in type a ver interesting narrative of camp scenes at Spring field, Mo., on the occasion of the receipt of the order of dismissal of FREMONT at that place but which is crowded out today by press other matter. As previously intimated, an excitement existed there, some real, but more manufactured for the occasion, which at once subsided on the day following FREMONT's departure. The narrative in question will ap-

How Jim Lane would have Defeated Price. The venerable Dr. Elliott, Editor of the St Louis Christian Advocate, in a recent editoria by no means complimentary to General J. H. LANE, of Kansas, asserts that LANE telegraphed to FREMONT how to head off PRICE before the reached Lexington, and afterwards when PRICE got there, LANE asked permission to attack him. Both applications were declined, but if either had been granted, MULLIGAN would have been saved, and PRICE would not now be at the head of an army of 40,000 men.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE N. Y. SUN. NEWS FROM THE FLEET.

Capture of Beaufort Confirmed. Three Forts Taken. GREAT LOSS OF THE REBELS.

REPORTED ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

Seizure of the Railroad.

THREE FEDERAL VESSELS ASHORE.

TWO FRENCH WAR VESSELS LOST.

Fortress Monroe, Nov. 10-The steamship R alding arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morn ng with the Twentieth Indiana regiment. A deserter who reached the Inlet in a small

boat stated that news had been received on main land of the taking of two of the rebel forts at Port Royal, and the landing of a large Federal force. Beaufort has also been taken by our troops,

the railroad above Beaufort has fallen into the possession of our troops, with an immense quantity of stores. Five deserters, who reached Newport News this morning, state that the rebels up James river are in consternation, and also bring the

From the same source we have a rumor, that

e railroad as far as Charleston. The French frigate Calabria was burned to the water's edge on Friday night, off Hattens. All hands were saved.

probable rumor that our troops advanced up

REPORTED BURNING OF BRAUPORT. Baltimore, Nov. 11 .- An officer of the 20th Indiana regiment, who came from Hatterns In let arrived here in the Old Point boat. He say that he had a long conversation with the party who brought the news to Hatteras Inlet.

This party was not a deserter, but a private itizen-a man of considerable intelligence, who had crossed the sound at the risk of his life to oring news to the federal troops. The officer reports that his conversation cor

responds precisel; with what has already been ransmitted over the wires. Outside of this statement there is a report that in taking Beaufort a large part of the town was

urnt. REPORTED ATTACK ON CHARLESTON. Philad Iphia, Nov. 11.—A special dispatch to dated Fortress Monroe, says that the Inquire to took refuse up agree the guns two fishing smacks.

of the Cumberland. The captains were Balti-They reported they had been fishing in James ver, supplying the retel troops. When they left the report was current that Charleston had

last several rebel regiments were sent South from the James and York rivers. The embarkation took place in great baste .-The shores of the James river were almost de-

been attacked, and they state that on Friday

serted. Fortress Monroe, Nov. 10th, via Baltimo Nor. 11th .- The gunboat Albatross, from th blockade on the North Carolina coast, which arrived last evening, reports that on Wednesday, the 6th, she sighted a wreck about eight miles north of Rogue's Inlet, North Carolina, but the sea was so high she could not make her out, though a flag of truce was hoisted on

No. 2 he stood in again, when anothe flag was hoisted. On communicating, she learned that the wreck was the United States steam transport Union, belonging to the fleet, loaded with horses and provisions, and that she wert ashere on the night of Friday, the 1st instant.

our feet water in her hold. She was run square on shore, and broke in two abaft the smoke tack. Captain Garvin and eighty others were ivided in two parties, and sent to Fort Macon

The beach was strewn with the cargo and dead orses. She had sixty-seven, all but fifteen of which were killed before going ashere.

The rebel officers informed the officers of the Albatross that Capt. Garvin had said he feared the Winfield Scott, with two regiments, had undered and gone down, because she was in mpany shortly before the Union struck, and addenly disappeared.

It was at night, and this conclusion is much oubted. The rebels reported also that two vessels of the ficet were ashore near Charleston, and others below Hatteras. Nothing was heard of the Ocean Express or the names of any of the others alleged to be lost.

The Spaulding has arrived from Hatterss. Lieutenant Lowry reports that on Wednesday morning last heavy firing was heard south of that place, and news was received that the French war steamer Pronna was on Ocracoka Beach. Lieutenaut Lowry, with the gunboat Underwriter, was despatched to her.

The sea was very high, and we could not get carer than three miles. Lay there all night, making signals. In the morning, finding the Underwriter in a damaged condition, returned to Hatteras. At 11 o'clock the same day, the French steamer was seen to blow up with a loud explosion and dense smoke.

It was supposed she had been abandoned and This and another French was steamer have been in the neighborhood some time, but have repelled all intercourse with our

Before the Spaulding left, General William received intelligence from the main shore tha the expedition had entered Port Royal and cap tured the batteries and Beaufort. It was re orted through the same source that the May ower and another ship belonging to the flee

ere wrecked. LATER. Cairo, Nov. 11 .- Memphis papers received o-day contain dispatches from Savannah, fully onfirming the landing of the naval expedition Beaufort, and capture of three forts at Por Royal, Hilton Head and Bay Point. The Fed eral forces had possession of the town of Beau ort. The rebels acknowledge their loss very

New Orleans papers also received to-day speak f an immense fleet off Ship Island.

Affairs at Hatteras. Affairs at Hatterns.

Baltimore, Nov. 11.—Capt. Dowell, of the 20th Indiana regiment, which returned to For. tress Monroe, from Hatteras, says that he found it almost impossible to remain longer on that narrow neck of land on account of the loss of camp equippage and stores. Although the men have suffered privations the number on the sick list is very small. All are now comfortably quartered near Fortress Monroe.

Col Hawkins' New York regiment will return by the next trip of the steamer. These men have suffered more severely in health than the Indiana regiment. Over 100 are on the sick list.

Senator Wilson and the Contracts. Boston, Now. 11.—Senator Henry Wilson has written a letter explicitly denying that he is either directly or indirectly concerned in any Government contract for furnishing army shoes, as has been stated.

Important from Guyaudotte, Va.

600 REBELS ATTACK 150 UNIONISTS Rebel Women Fire from Houses.

PIFTY UNIONISTS ONLY ESCAPE.

Galliopolis, Ohio, Nov. 11 .- Guyan lotte, Va. on the Ohio river, 36 miles below here, was attacked last night by 600 rebels; and out of 150 Federal troops stationed there, only about 50 escaped; the rest were killed or taken prisoners. The rebels, both male and female, fired

from the houses on our men.

Three steamers, which passed down last night, were compelled to put back. These steamers went back to Guyandotte at 10 o'clock this morning with 400 Federals, from Point Pleaant, but nothing has been heard from them

Three steamers have passed up since the skirmish, and report not a person to be seen in

Later. Galliopolis, Nov. 11 .- The steamer Empire City has just arrived from Gayandotte. The rebel portion of the inhabitants, it appears, were looking for the attack, and had a supper prepared for the rebel cavalry, who were headed by the notorious Jenkins, and numbered 800. Eight of our men were killed and a considerable number wounded and taken prisoners. The rebel loss is not known.

Col. Ziegler's Fifth Virginia Regiment, on its arrival, fired the town, and the principal part is now in ashes. The rebels left about an hour before the arrival of Col. Ziegler.

Brilliant Skirmish near Kausas City.

Konsas City, Nov. 11.—This merning, at ten A. M., Cel. Anthony, with 150 mounted men, was attacked on an open prairie about ten miles from this place, by 600 rebels under command of Upton Hayes, and after a desperate surgicle, the rebels ratreated, seeking shelter in the woods, from which they were again routed.

Col. Anthony then fell back about six miles to await reinforcements, which will spreadily beforwarded to him.

Important from Missour's

Important from Missour'.

Rolle, Mo., Nov. II.—Gen. Price had fallen back eight miles from Cassville, near the State line, and was moving South. It was believed to be reliably ascertained that his policy was to lead our army on, but not to fight.

The ten missing men of Gen. Freenont's Body Guard had returned to Springfield from Cassville. They report Gen. Price's force to be about 30,000 strong, with 30 pieces of artillery.

Total Wreck of the North Briton.

NO LIVES LOST.

Montreal, Nov. 11.—The third officer of the steamship North Briton has arrived at Farther Point in a schooler. It is reperted that the North priton struck on Paraquet Island, at one o'clock in the morning of the 5th. It was then blowing a gale. She was totally wrecked, but no lives were lost. The passengers and crew were harded at Port Margan. One boat, with seven hands, had not been heard from since it left the ship. The North Briton sailed Stunday, Nov. 2nd, at 10, A. M., with 51 cabin and 38 steerage passengers for Liverpool. Saturday and Saurday night were the times of the heavy storm. Montreal, Nov. 11 .- The third officer of the STATEMENT OF AN OFFICER.

The following is the statement of Mr. Brown, third officer:
When the ship struck it was blowing a gale, When the saip stack, it we blowing a sac, and the weather was very thick. The ship continued striking very hard on the reef Tasalay night and all Wednesday, and it was expected she would go to pieces every moment. A boar with crew aboard broke away from the wrech with crew aboard breke away from the wreck before it was loaded, and could not be brought back till Tuesday morning after daylight, when all the passengers were taken off without accident and transferred to two schooners, which landed them at Port Mingan, and a few at houses about nine miles below Port Mingan. The most of the passengers are hoased in a storehouse, having a few blaukets, which were got from the wreck, to sleep upon. The storeroms were all under water, causing a servity of provisions. The lower cabin was all broken up, and most of the baggage lost. Only a few of the mail bags were saved, and those were perfectly saturated. When the schooner with the third officer left for Further Point, the other schooner was cruising off the west end of Auti-costi, to intercept the Anglo Saxon.

From Washington.

From Washington.

Washington, Nov. 11.—General Grant, the hero of the battle of Belmont, is a resident of Galena, Illinois, and was appointed on the recommendation of Hon. Elihu B. Washburne. He graduated at West Point in 1837; was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct at Molina del Rey, and brevetted captain for similar conduct at Chepultepec. He resigned his commission in 1855, and was in many battles in Mexico.

Col. Frank P. Blair will leave here this afternoon for Missouri to resion his regiment.

oon for Missouri to re-join his regiment.

Frederick Kune has been recognized by the President as consul of the Grand Duchy of Sax Weimer for the states of New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Con-necticut and Rhode Island.

necticut and Khode Island.

There is most intense excitement here to hear
further particulars in regard to the great expediton. Utterly groundless runnors are circulating, among others that Charleston has been
homelessless.

Fatal Railroad Accident The Pirate Trial

Fatal Railread Accident—The Pirate Trial Again Postponed.

Philadelphia. Nov. 11.—Hughes, a young man, and his two sisters, while driving over a crossing of the Westchester railread, near the junction of the Pennsylvania read, the horse became frightened at the approach of a train and threw them all out in front of the engine. One sister was instantly killed and the others terribly injured, and it is supposed fatally.

The trial of the Petrel pirates has again been postioned on account of the absence of Cart. postponed on account of the absence of Capt. Purviance, of the Navy. Frank Alban, one of the pirates, died in prison of consumption. He was to appear as witness for the prosecution.

Another Arrest in Baltimore. Baltimare, Nov. 11.—The Superintendent of the Government, assisted by several detectives, arrested, today, John Renwick, son of Robert Renwick, of this city, and new a prisoner in Fort Warren, Fritzison. The premises were searched for arms, and although two previous unsuccessful searches had been male, the officer found a number of valuable ritles and carbine

sceneted between the partition of the stalls of a stable attached to the premises. Young Ruswick goes to Fort Warren tonight. The rifter were valuable arms, from the Government work, and stamped Harpers Ferry, 1860. Sacketts Harbor, Nov. 11.—The brig Sonors is on Dexter Bar, four miles from here, loaded with lumber, from Ogdensburgh for Oswego:

We find in the Chicago Journal of the 8th, the following letter from Cairo, (Ill.,) giving an ac count of the arrangements for the late expeditien to Belmont, Missouri, from Cairo; also spirited description of the battle:-

when it was proposed to start an expedition down the river, the best information that had been receive at headquarters, left the impression that there was but a small garnison of rebels at the little town of Belmont. Misservi, nearly opposite Columbus, and its prevainty to Columbus, the rebel headquarters landed its occupancy desirable as a strategical point. In order that its occupation should be off sted with the least possible expenditure of blood, and without precipitating a general battle, the movement was kept, or attempted to be kept, a profound searct. But the result proves that there were traitors in camp, who availed themselves of the earliest possible information, and not unlikely of full details of the expedition, which were trainsuited without delay to the reliefs, in ample time for them to complete perfect preparations for our reception.

The total available force of the expedition was about three thousand five hundred.

The design was to reach B. himont just before daylight, but, owing to unavoidable delays in embarking, it was So'clock before the fleet reached Lucas Bend, the point fixed upon for debarkation. This is about three miles north of Columbus, Ky., on the Missouri side.

The enemy were encamped upon the high ground each from the river, and about two and a half orther

Missouri side.

The enemy were encamped upon the high ground back from the river, and about two and a half miles from the landing. Prom their position they could easily see our landing, and had ample time to dispose of their forces to receive us, which they did with Il dispatch. They also sent a detachment of light

artillery and infantry out to retard our much and to arrive here today. The funeral will take

artillery and infantry out to rotard our much and annoy us as much as possible.

A line of battle was furmed at once on the levee, Col. Fouke taking command of the centre, Colonel Buford of the right, an: Col. Logan of the left.

The advance from the river bank to the rabel encampment was a running fight the entire distance, it erebels firing and falling back all the way, while our treeps gallantly received their fire without finching, and bravely held on their way, regardless of the missiles of death that were flying thick and fast about them. The way was of the most indifferent tehracter, lying through woods with thick underlands and only here and there a path or a rough country road.

The three divisions kept within close distance of each other, pressing over all obstacles and over oming all opposition, each striving for the honor fell to the right division, led by Colonel Buford. It was the gallant twenty-seventh Illinois, who, with deafening cheers, first waved the Stars and Stripes in the midst of the rebels' catoping ground.

heers, first waved the Stars and Stripes in the micks if the robels' catoping ground.

The scene was a terribly exciting one—muskersy ad cannon dealing death and destruction on all dds; men grappling with men in a fearful death ground in a fearful death of the scene riding inher and thinter in the thickest of the fight urging at room and

The Twenty say not boys have the honor of havin ed, disc very, on the Kentucky side, that we in reseasce, of their camp, led to an opening

The disc very, on the Kentucky side, that we were in possess of districtions, led to an opening of the relab batteries from that direction upon us, their fire was very anneying, the more as as we were not in a position to return it.

Just at tide juncture the report was brought to Gen. Grant by Leun. Patrian, of the Taintist Illineta regiment, who had, with his company, [P.] been on scouting duty, that heavy rainfor ments were waining up to the rebels from the opposite side of the river. Indeed, the discovery was also made that the enemy were pouring over the river in immense numbers, and the danger was involunt at the or transfer of the discovery was also made that the chemy were pouring over the river in immense numbers, and the danger was involunt that our retreat would be cut off. The erder to fall back to the bosts was therefore given, but not a moment tonoch.

The way was already filled with rebei troops, and s we had fought our way up to the encampment, Wherever they made a stand we put them to

reached her reach the agent as near as can be ascer tained, 275 prisoners, two cannot, and a quantity of maskets, small arms, equipments, blackets, & The lattery captured in the engagement in the latter of the captured in the engagement in the latter of the captured in the engagement in the latter of the captured in the engagement in the latter of the captured in the engagement in the latter of the captured in the engagement in the latter of the captured in the engagement in the latter of the captured in the engagement in the latter of the captured in the engagement in the latter of the captured in the engagement in the captured in the captured in the engagement in the captured in the captured

bedied. The guns however, were first carefully gilled.

The lattle lasted from 11 o'clock in the morning cutil sandown. Had the day been longer we should have stood the ground later, and doubtless have ableved a decided victory.

The robel loss must be much greater than ours. Among their killed was Colonel John V. Wright, of the 15th Tennessee regiment, formerly Monber of Congress from that state. It is supposed that the role learner at 15th and minimisered not loss than a ventilousand. These were wholly routed by the relief camp at 15th and minimisered not loss than a wenthousand. These were wholly routed by the relief camp. Our futfigued and wounded men were then obliged to extreme a body of five thousand from the property of the lost of the state of the control of the state of the state of the control of the state of the control of the role of the state of the control of the role of the state of the control of the role of the state of the state

BEAUREGARD'S OFFICIAL BEFORT. The following, published in the Richmond (Va.,) Dispatch, is a synopsis of BRAUREGARD's official report of the battle of Bull Run, or Manassas, on the 21st of July. It will prove increating to our readers, notwithstanding delay attending its publication :-

delay attending its publication:—

I have been favored with a brief synopsis of portions of Gen. B. auregard's report of the battle of Manassas, wrich has been favored to the War Department, and which will doubtless be published in a short time. Gen. Beauregard opens with a statement of his position antecedent to the battle, and of the plan proposed by him to the government of the junction of the armine of the Shenandosh and P. torine, with a view to the relief of Maryland, and the capture of the city of Warnington, which plan was rejected by the President.

Gen. Beauregard states that he telegraphed the War D. partment on the 13th of July, of the contemplated attack by Gen. McDowell, urgently asking for a junction of Gen. Johnston's forces with his own, and continued to make urgent requests for the same until 17th of July, when the President consented to order Gen. Johnston to his assistance. Gen. Beauregard goes on to state that his plan of battle assigned to Gen. Johnston an attack on the en my on the left, at or near Centreville, while he himself would command in front; but the condition of the reads per vented this.

It was then decided to receive the attack of the many behind Bull Run. After the engagement at Blackburn's Ford, on the 18th, General Beauregard was convinced that General McDovell's principal demonstration would be unded on our left wing, and be the 18th of states the thin formed the idea of throwing forward a sufficient force, by converging reads, to attack the thin 5'r reserves as Centreville so soon as the main

the General resisting and remaining to direct concerns in front.

I time when General Kirby Smith and General came up with their divisions, and appeared with of the enemy, our forces on the 1st octive cord of an are of a circle, of the are it was occupied by the chiny—the extremes a lowest English Cause. The appearance of and Early's brigades, and their charge on and Early's brigades, and their charge on

the and Engly derivades, and their charge on chemy's right brice the lines of the last r and with the introduction of the last r and with the confustion, when shortly afterward read became complete, oneral Boauregard acknowledges the great gendity of General Johnston in fully according to General Johnston in fully according to General Johnston in fully approxing the plan of battle, and in the tive co-separation which General Johnston so alrowsly extended to him on that eventful day, a remarks that the retreat of our forces from fax, immediately previous to the energy amount of 19th, is the first instance on record of volume retring before an engagement and with the et of giving battle in another position, he number under his command on the 18th of y is set down at seventeen thousand effective, and on the 21st to twenty-seven thousand, chinelodes six thousand two hundred of Johnston and the property of the property of the first plant of the plant of the

lang.

The killed on our side in this ever-memorable hattle are stated in the report to have been in number three hundred and ninety-three, and the wounded one thousand two hundred.

The enemy's killed, wounded and prisoners are estimated by General Beauregard at four thousand five hundred, which does not include the missing.

Military and Naval Movements. A SUPPLY OF ARMS.

The Nightingale, which arrived here on Sunday morning, from Key West, is waiting to take her place by the dock, and discharge thirty thousand Springfield rifles, (not ten thousand as reported by some of our cotemporaries.) It will be recollected that the Nightingale was formerly a slaver. After her condemnation,

she was purchased by the Government, and converted into a supply ship. ANOTHER MILITARY FUNERAL. The body of Capt. Alden, of the Tammany Regiment, who fell at Ball's Bluff, is expected

place tomorrow, from the Seventh Regiment Armory.

DEPARTURE OF THE 52ND REGIMENT. The 52d Regiment, Col. Paul Frank, left their encampment, on Staten Island, yesterday afternoon, and started by way of the Camile and Amboy road for Washington. They num bered about a thousand men, thoroughly armed and equipped.

VOLUNTERS are wanted for Co. B. of Brooklyn Rifles, now in quarters at Palace Garden The regiment to which it is attached is already 700 strong, and will leave for the seat of wa within ten days. The second regiment of the Centinental Guards has been consolidated with the old 13th of Brooklyn. Peter K. Devo is the Captain of this company, and a very efficient officer. Those desirous of joining will find the officers at 336 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

CITY NEWS. Probable Murder in front of the St. Nicho-

PROMPT ARREST OF THE PERPETRATOR.

About 4 o'clook on Monday morning a mun, some thirty years of age, giving his name as Thomas White, entered the St. Nicholas Hotel and called for a drink. He refused to pay for the liquor, and some words ensued between him and the barkeeper. White, however, loitered about the place for nearly three hours when he got into an altereation with Thomas F Coogen, a porter employed in the hotel. White sought to pick a quarrel without the slighest provocation therefor, and ended by daring Coogen into the street. Soon afterwards the latter had occasion, in the discharge of his duties, to wash off the sidewalk, and while so en gaged White advanced and struck him a heavy blow with his fist. Coogen then made a pass at White, but missed is aim, whereupon Whit instantly drew a formidable looking spring dirk knife and plunged the blade into Coogen's al domen, inflicting a frightful wound.

White then ran across the street followed by several persons who had witnessed the ascault, and the alarm being given, officer Schoonmaker of the Fourteenth Ward, arrested White, wh still held the bloody knife in his band. The officer made a demand for the weapon, which White at fir t refused to give up, but the production of a pistol, with a threat on the part of the officer to use it, had the desired effect. White, who appeared to have been on a night debauch, was taken to the Station House. After stating that he was about 30 years of age swer any further questions concerning himself. After being stabbed, Coogen was conveyed into the hotel, and there remains under medical treatment. The attending physician, who probed and dressed the wound, expresses the opinion that it will prove fatal. Coogen, who is a quiet and civil man, was a member of the 69th regiment, and served the country in the battle

MEETING OF MERCHANTS IN BELATION TO THE PASSAGE OF A BANKEUPT LAW, -A meeting of merchants in favor of the passage by Congress of a general bankrupt law, was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. About forty persons were present, most of whom are prominent members of the mercantile world. Royal Phelps officiated as President. Mr. Phelps stated that this meeting was for the purpose of meeting the pressure on Congress for the passage of a bankrupt law, for the benefit of debtors alone, by some fair, open-handed compromise, by which both debtor and creditor may be protected. The committee appointed at a previous meeting made a report.

The Committee became early convinced that a bill of some kind would be pushed through Congress at its next session, by the force of the debtor interest. Although the time is most inopportune for the passage of such a law, the Committee feeling certain that such a bill committee feeling certain that such a law, the Committee feeling certain that such a bill would be pushed through, determined to present a resolution that if we could not keep off this interest, to unite with it in the adoption of a law equally just for the debtor and creditor. Such a law was desired in all parts of the country. In Philadelphia the debtor interest had got out a petition and draw us a bill for very ot out a petition and draw up a bill 6 scattation to Congress. This bill was read by
the Secretary, and the President, commenting
upon it, said that he was asbamed to see bro her
merchants attempting to procure the passage of
such an evident cloak for dishonesty. Massachusetts had a very good bankrupt law, by
which the person applying for a decree of bankruptey should have to answer questions as to his
business, and exhibit his books in proof of his
honesty. But by this bill proposed in Philadelphia, a dishonest debtor would be beyond the
reach of any law; in fact, the law would be
merely a shield for him.

The Secretary then read a report of the Committee in favor of a bill being drafted by this
body. entation to Congress. This bill was read by

Mr. G. Opdyke wished to have the report of the Committee on a bill, submitted to this body

again.
Mr. Grant wished to know what were the ob-

Mr. Grant wished to know what were the objections to the law of 1841. A gentleman replied that that law was a very bad one.

Mr. Grant emphatically rejoined that it was a very good one; it was abolished when it had accomplished what it was framed for, but he doubted if a better one could be framed now.

Mr. McCurdy remarked that the object of the meeting was not to prevent a bankrupt law being passed, that would be now impossible, but it is to get such a law passed as shall be adapted to the commercial wants of New York, and that such a law is necessary the whole community will agree. It is a pity there was not such a law for years past. But such a one as that referred to should be a permanent one for the relief of the bonest debter and the count distribution of his executed. as that referred to should be a permanent one for the relief of the honest debtor and the equal distribution of his assets among his creditors. We want one which it will not be necessary to repeal as soon as its momentary relief is given, which will protect the creditor equally with the debtor. We want a law passed by Congress, the provisions of which shall be known in all the states, and which shall be in all the states, and which shall be in all the in all the states, and which shall be in all the states the same, not leaving to each state the adeption of its own peculiar laws to protect its own interests, and probably grossly prejudicial to the ri_his of the creditors of other states. He had conferred with the Hon. Ira Harris on this subject, and found him most favorably disposed toward the passage of such a law. The Hon. gentleman had collected a great deal of information on the subject, and would be glad to co-operate with this body.

Mr. Oplyke's amendment was accepted, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Opdyke's amendment was accepted, and the resolution as amended was adopted.
Mr. Opdyke wished to know if the law of Massachusetts which had been mentioned would be taken for the model of this bill. He a'so again reverted to the Bank question, and wish-ed to hear some discussion on the matter.
Mr. McCurdy answered that the subject had already laws felly discussed at a prayious meet-Mr. McCurdy answered that the subject had already been fully discussed at a previous meeting, and it had been agreed upon that the Massachusetts bill should be the model.

The President confirmed this statement, but wished it understood that the committee did not propose confining itself to that model. The

not propose confining fiscil to that model. The idea was to lay before competent counsel the English Law, which he believed the best yet framed, the Code Napoleon was also excellent, but too strict for this country, and the Massachusetts law, and from them have a law chusetts law, and from them have a law framed which would answer the end of protectag alike debtor and creditor.

Mr. Opdyke wished to know if the Massachu-

all. Oplyke wished to know if the Massachusetts law included banking institutions. Mr. Jaffrey replied in the negative.

Mr. Oplyke stated that the including of banking institutions in such a law had already been advocated by the press, and he believed by one of the Presidents of the United States. We have a clause in the constitution of this state.

one of the Presidents of the United States. We have a clause in the constitution of this state, which subjects every bank in a state of suspension to liquidation, and in '37 the banks were only saved from liquidation and ruin by an act of the Legislature, which in effect ignored that clause. Banks have in themselves the seeds of suspension; and if when they suspend they are to be wound up, it will be seen at once that all the money, except the little in men's pockets, is tied up—not only tied up but absolutely wiped out. It would lead to the suspension, failure, or bankruptcy of every person in debt in the state. It would be suicidal to have a law which would compel banks in a state of suspension to liquidacompel banks in a state of suspension to liquida-

Mr. Brown thought one objection to the Mas usetts law was the expensiveness of its

chinery. The President said that in that it might be, as the laws of '37 and '41, that al-though ne enormous charges were allowed by the law, yet great discretionary power was left with the courts, as to the carrying out of the

A committee of ten prominent merchants was A committee of ten prominent merchants was then appointed to further the objects of the meeting, and a collection being taken to defray expenses, the assembly adjourned. The general sentiment seemed to favor the idea that most of the preminent capitalists present would gladly prevent any law whatever being passed, but if it must pass, they would desire it as stringent for the debtor as possible.

OBSEQUIES OF COL. BAKER.—The mortal remains of the lamented Col. Baker were yester day conveyed from the City Hall to the steamer Northern Light, by which they are to be taken to San Francisco. The escort which accompanied the body to the vessel was as follows

companied the body to the vessel was as follows:

Platoon of Policemen,
Tlst Bagiment (Dodworth's) Band, and Daum Corps
Tlst Ragiment, Col. H. P. Martin, 400 man.
Staff and Engineer Crrps of the Tist Ragiment,
Hearse drawn by four white horses draped in
mourning.
Body guard of the Tist, and Pall Bearers on each
side of the Hearse.
Capt, Bleral and three members of the California
Regiment following the body,
Lt. Col. Newkumett and members of Philadelphia
Committee of Pacific Raddents from Washington.
Members of Common Camell in Carriages.

Members of Common Council in Carriages,
Gen, Sandord, Officers of the First Division, N. Y.
S. M., and Volunteer Officers in Uniform,
Pacific Residents in New York,
Piatoon of Policemen.
A Committee, consisting of Messrs. C. S. Drew, of Oregon; Col. A. Harasthy and Abel Guy, of San Francisco, were appointed to accompany the remains to California. The steamer left at 1 o'clock P. M.

SEIZURES.-The ship Liberty, one-eighth owned in New Orleans, and the ship Kentuckian, six thirty-seconds of which are also owned in New Orleans, were seized in this port yesterday morning, by order of Surveyor Andrews.

PRIMARIES.-The Tammany Primary eletions, to choose delegates to Convention for the nomination of Charter officers, were held in all parts of the city last evening. The Republican Primaries are to be held to-

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN,-There was not a quorum in attendance last evening, and the Board was declared adjourned until Thursday.

Police Inteffigence, &c. ARREST ON A CHARGE OF INFANTICIDE.-Two weeks ago Last Saturday night, Wilhelmina Regles, a German woman, 22 years of age, who lived as a domestic in the family of birth to a female child, and, as charged, im-mediately afterwards threw the infant into the sink. Mrs. Topf subsequently charged Wilhelsink. Airs. Topi subsequently chargest Wither-mina with having become a mother, but she stoutly denied the allegation. On Sunday the remains of a child were found in the vault by Mrs. Topf, who, therefore, caused Withelmina to be arrested by officer Kelly, of the 22d ward, and held to await the result of an investigation.

LEGAL REPORTS-MONDAY.

United States Circuit Court. The Case of the Alleged Staver "Nightingale The U. S. vs. Minthorn Westervelt .- The prisoner s now on his trial upon the charge of being third

e. The case is still before the Court, and James Wil-

United States District Attorney's Office. ate Quartermaster of the 79th Regiment, was or Sunday arrested for alleged embezzlement, It is charged that shortly before the Bull Run affair, the charged that shortly before the Bull Run amar, the prisoner presented a requisition signed by the Colo-ned (Cameron), for 1,000 jackets and 334 overcosts, and that obtaining them, they were stowed away in a private warehouse in Washington until a few day since. Mr. Ostrandor recently resigned his position

The Spiritualist Rape Case in a New Form Samuel G. Morrell vs. Nelson A. Huute. - The facts of this case were stated in the Sex at great

length, the testimony being given almost in the ex-act language of the witnesses, some two years ago, at which time the defendant was tried before Police Justice Quackenbush on a charge of rape on plain tiffs wife.

After a long examination the defendant was discharged, the Court holding that the charge made against him had not been sustained by the evidence.

It will be remembered that the parties boarded with

it was while the plaintiffs wife was under the infuence of the spirits which frequented these
circles, that she was sciuced, as alleged now, by the
lefendant. The defendant pleaded not guilty on all
the allegations of the complaint.

After another trial of the case, the plaintiff seekrug \$10,000 damages, the jury have again returned
a verdict for the defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

Before the City Judge.
At the opening of the court yesterday, Grand Jury for the November term were empanded, and composed of the following gentlemen:—

led, and composed of the following gentlemen:—
Themas S. Young, Foreman; Joseph Allen, Wm. A. Budd, John C. Baxter, Henry H. Barrow, Daniel G. Campbell, Ebers. B. Grocker, Wm. E. Charchill, Wm. L. Coggswell, James H. Ceok, Jr., Alfred Douglas, John Endicott, Silas B. Farbush, Frederick G. Foster, Arthur W. Galandau, Amizer Hatnaway, Hiram K. Miller, Hubbard G. Stone, Lennuel Smith, John H. Mortimer, Daniel B. Bedell.
The City Judge delivered a brief charge to the Grand Jury, when his Honor mentioned that the number of cases to be tried in this court on the first of the month were: 20 murder cases, 10 forgery, 9 burglary, 47 grand larceny, felonious assaults, 12; miscellameous cases, such as robbery, arsen, blg-amy, etc., 12; making in all 110 prison cases, besides numerous bail cases and the business preparation.

BROOKLYN.

COMMON COUNCIL .- The Board held a reguar meeting last evening, Alderman Franks in the

The Moyer sent in the nomination of Mr. John H. B ker as Water Commissioner, in place of Wm. B. Lewis, whose term has expired. A motion to confirm the appointment was lost by 3 ayes, 10 neys Ald, Ternan submitted a report of the Railroad Committee, adverse to the prayer of business men in the lower part of Fulton street, who remonstrated against the laying of rails in Fulton street, from Front street to the ferry, by the Newtown Railroad Comment.

Front street to the ferry, by the Nowtown R direct Company.

Alderman Wallace presented a counter report, to which was appended a resolution to the effect that the petition against laying the rails be referred back to the Railroad Committee, and that they be instructed to report a plan that shall give the Brooklyn City and Newtown and the Coney Island R diread Companies such access to the Fulton ferry as their rights and conveninces require, and at the same time best serve the pullic.

A discussion of some length followed, in which it was stated that the Company had commenced laying the rails during the afternoon, and would have the job finished before morning.

A resolution by Alderman Strong, directing the Street Commissioner to notify the company to cease

As the resolution cannot go into effect before the expiration of ten days,—long before which time the road will be in running order—this action of the Common Council can have no practical bearing

common Council can have no process.

chatever.

Alderman Ternan called from the table the veto

Alderman Ternan called from the pointing three

of the Mayor, on the resolution appointing three

the Mayor, and mayed that it be adopted, not-

Alderman Ternan called from the table the veto of the Mayor, on the resolution appointing three Trusht officers, and moved that it be adopted, notwithstanding His Homer's objections.

Alderman Strong offered a substitute to the effect that Patrick D. Millett, Michael Egun and John Murray be appointed assistants in the Institution for the Reception of Trusht Children, at a salary of \$600 per annum, to commence on the 1st day of June, 1861.

The resolution to override the veto, was lost by 7 nays to 9 nays, and Alderman Strong's resolution was unanimously adopted.

The City Treasurer presented his annual statement of the amount of city funds, from which it appears that the total sum is \$269.617 92, which is deposited in the several banks of the city. The whole amount is divided as follows:—General fund, \$161,-478 54; Special fund, \$104,267 73; sinking fund, \$3,576 65.

13,876 (5).

An ordinance was adopted prohibiting minors rate of raily years of ago, from driving cattle, & ... to the stabilic pounds, under penalty of \$10 for each (ff no.).

THE KING'S COUNTY COURT of Oyer and ferminer met yesterday morning, when the followng gentlemen were empanelled as Grand Jurors:--Tunis J. Bergen, foreman; S. Mott Spelman, Robert C. Lawsen, J. C. Mecker, Robert J. Wilde, C. H. Harvey, C. D. Spencer, J. Waldron, Steatman Wright, B. B. Russen, Elward W. Fiske, Nathan Mills, Edward Williams, Ell Robbins, Oliver Hull, Henry A. Harrison, J. A. Hewlett,

WILLIAMSBURGH.

STABBING APPRAY .- An affray occurred on Sunday afternoon in First street, near Division are nue, between two young men named Wilber Williams and William Sillers, in the course of which williams and William Sillers, in the course of which williams drew a dirkknife and stabbed Sillers twice in the back, inflicting serious wounds. His injuries though severe, it is thought, will not prove faid, Williams was arrested yesterday, and will, to-day, be taken before Justice Calahan for examination.

South Side Views. Mr. Hurtt, of the Ohio State Journal, were

from Cairo to Columbus, in charge of a l. from Mississippi, homeward bound. He t describes a visit to Pillow and Polk!-We were taken to a dirty, unswept room, in

We were taken to a dirty, unswept room, in which we were seated, and a very courteous examination conducted by an amiable looking gentleman, in half uniform, and crowned with gray hairs, and wearing spec acles. While ha would have been the only man in the room to whom I should have given the distinction of General, he was by no means the looking man I would have sought in a crowd, to call General Pillow. Pillow.

The General was anxious to tell me how he and The General was anxious to tell me how he and the South felt, and the irist opportunity he had he hailed me. The access to the officers is very easy, and the room was crowded with all ranks. It was a strange looking crowd to me. The men were mostly young men, and looked rough and dirty, as if just from camp. They had the appearance of soldiers without the uniform. Not much dist law of rook was seen to be a soldier.

appearance of soldiers without the uniform. Not much display of rank was seen in any part of the camp to which I had access, and no more here than elsewhere. Everything looked emphatically democratic, and while it looked less ou stantial and comfortable than like places in our army, it looked more as if these pursons felt that they were engaged in a sympathetic family a fair. Tair. We found Gen. Polk in much more comfort-

We found Gen. Polk in much more comfortable quarters, and rather more exclusive in his company. He is a fine, large, gray-hoaded man, rather amiable looking, but distant. My case was presented and his permission readily granted. He began to deplore this war, and wo dered what our people in the North intended by it. He thought they ought to stop it as once, as they could gain nothing by its continuance. See ance, &c. From within the rebel lines, an occasional correspondent gathers information of the condition of their troops, which seems to rival the fanciful pictures of suffering and need which the

southern papers have so frequently described as existing at the North. The correspondent says: of salt there was at times great want. The reason assigned for any scarcity of this article or deficiency of clothing was the overtasked condition of the railrows; but this was hardly sufficient reason for the latter, as there were scarcely at any time any overcoats to be seen except the blue ones, confessedly taken from the federal seldiers, the dead bodies of whom the federal seldiers, the dead bodies of whom are stripped even to nakadness. Except in some recently arrived Mississippi regiments, which are well dressed and well armed, which are well dressed and well armed, (that state is probably not so much exhausted as some others), uniforms seem to be the exception rather than the rule; even li utenants are seen entirely dressed as civilians and wearing coarse brogars—provided, however, at least in one instance, and that according to his own showing, with pumps to run with in case of necessity. The prevailing color of uniforms is gray, with gray infantry caps, Multitudes wear hats of all colors and descriptions. The South Carolina but is dark with tions. The South Carolina hat is drab, with the peculiar blue rosette and brass button, and feather of drab color. What is called the Confeather of drab color. What is called the Confederate hat is of plush, of conical form, with cap front. The Washington Artillery, of No Orleans, are dressed in light blue, with retrimmings; the caps also light blue. The The

gers have striped cotton pants, with army leg-ging. A great many soldiers purchase any sort of white cotton stuff they can get for pants, and dye with indigo or copperas, when procurable, or oak bark when nothing better offers. Numbers are thus clothed in cotton, while many complain of the cold and wish themselves back to their southern homes. The recently arrived Mississippians, however, are clothed in fulled cloth of gray color, with facings of scarlet flamel. Of blankets there is a scarcity, and many regiments have no tents. Of wagons, beside the supply captured at Bull Run, anything they can seize upon is employed. The large four-horse wagon peculiar to the country is mostly seen, the drivers chiefly negrees.

Various are the arms in use. The old regulation musket is chiefly seen, many have in

Various are the arms in use. The old regulation musket is chiefly seen; many have: bayonets, and some only double barreled shitsguns. The infantry officers carry straight swords; none below the rank of licetenant, however carry any at all.

As the Mississippians are the best clothed, to

As the Mississippians are the best clothed, of also are they better supplied with specie than their comrades, and evidently look upon the small shipplasters in circulation in Eastern Virgenia as great curlosities, sending some of the smaller samples to frends at home as such. This latroduces the subject of currency, which consists, as far as the larger notes are concerned of C. S. A. notes and corporation issues from the different cities, Richmond leading the way for the State of Virginia. Of smaller amounts any different cities, Richmond leading the way for the State of Virginia. Of smaller amounts anybody seems at liberty to issue as much as he chooses. The late sheriff of Fairfax county and the county clerk has each his individual notes in circulation. This sudden inflation of the currency makes business brisk where there is anything to sell. Everybody has got some money, and, as an old negro remarked, "it seems like people could buy things easier now when prices was high than they could before." The price of articles in and about Fairfax Court House, when they can be procured at all, is about as follows: soap 62c. a bar, but not to be had most of the time: sugar 50c. per lb.; coffee 35c. to 50c., and ten \$2\$. For calice \$4\$ his been paid for a dress pattern, not often, however, coffee 35c. to 50c., and ten \$2. For calico \$4 h.is been paid for a dress pattern, not often, however, obtainable at any price, as the sol liters use all they can procure for shirts. Salt is quoted at \$8 per sack at Richmond, and not readily procurable at any price at F. C. H. Even tobacco, contrary to what might have been expected, is both dear and scarce, a solcier having been known to refuse a proffered glass of milk, that soldier's luxury, because he would have to part with his last oltainable chew. As for pay, the regiment seems to cause he would have to part with his last obtain-able chew. As for pay, the regiment seems to look each to its own state when any is expect-ed, many soldiers professing they never have been paid, and do not intend to ask for pay. The Marylanders aftirm they are in receipt of pay from friends in their own state. There can be no reason for doubt but that the rebel army is largely recruised by the China. According to the

no reason for doubt but that the rebel army is largely recruited by drafting. According to the statement of a private from Mobile, all from that city were drafted, himself included; and, necording to another statement, many from Mississippi also. Among all, sickness is very prevalent. While corn was soit colic and diarrhea, made werse by exposure to wet and want of rest, constantly prevailed, but measles and scarlet fever raged frightfully, and cases of typhoid fever were frequent. phoid fever were frequent. A lette from a passenger on board the steamer Edinburgh, on which the redoubtable Capt. Semmes, of the Sumter, went as passenger, refers to his introduction to her passengers, as

refers to his introduction to her passengers, as follows:—

"At the tea-table, quite a discussions:
place about the flag and the Union, a principle to a champion appeared for the flag in "toy, and to second a man who had all along in the triple assurance of to be a British post captain, by the fifty mean-Burnside, but whom most of the passenger thought acted like a southern man. He was evidently acquainted with the seafaring life. This Capt. It new avowed himself as Capt. Semmes, of the Sumter; said he had got a letter from the British Consul at Laguayra to Lord Lyons, and had been introduced by the latter as a British subject to Governor Sew-Lord Lyons, and had been introduced by the latter as a British subject to Governor Seward and other officials at Washington, and he said he had visited our army on the Petermac, &c. None of the northerners knew his identity, though Capt. Lanman thinks he does. The southern ladies claim they were informed inally with the control of the stame of the stame when she left New York. He maders his disclosure when under the influence of liquor, loss, as was thought at the time. He avows his time. to Europe to be for the purpose of buying war wessels, and expects to meet Dudley Mann. Yancy, &c., in London. He will be watched now pretty sharply in London, while he stays there."